

## CANADA LIFE AND CONMEE.

Both Bills Passed Third Reading in Commons.

Senator Cox Attacked by Mr. Henderson.

Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Borden on Provincial Rights.

Ottawa, May 8.—After a mild parting kick administered by Mr. Borden and a division challenged by the Opposition on the third reading, Mr. Conmee's bill to incorporate the Ontario & Michigan Power Company completed its stormy passage through the House of Commons to-day.

Mr. Borden acknowledged that Mr. Conmee had met the objections originally urged to the bill very fairly, and that a great many of these objections had been removed. But he took direct issue with the Prime Minister on the question of the Federal Parliament's power to expropriate lands belonging to a Province. "This Parliament," he declared, "has no power whatever to expropriate lands belonging to a Province; such a power would lead to the most absurd conclusions. If this Parliament, acting within the limits of its jurisdiction, can expropriate or authorize the expropriation of lands belonging to a Provincial Government, then the Legislature of a Province acting within the ambit of its jurisdiction can authorize the expropriation of lands belonging to the Government of Canada." Reverting to the bill, he recognized that in its amended form no such power of expropriation was asked for, and with all deference to the Ontario Government, he did not think they had anything to fear in that regard. The only objection he had to the bill was that the powers granted to the company would lead to a monopoly, which in these days, when every effort should be made to conserve the water powers of the country, was most undesirable.

**THE PREMIER'S POSITION.**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier thought the leader of the Opposition was taking too wide a meaning from his words. He (Sir Wilfrid) had said that in his judgment the Federal Parliament has the power to expropriate, not in the broad sense referred to by Mr. Borden, who certainly would be carrying the doctrine to an absurd degree, but to give effect to legislation. The Federal Parliament had the right to make laws for the good order and government of the country; it had the power to construct public works, and that authority carried with it the correlative power to expropriate, if necessary, to give effect to its legislation. He welcomed Mr. Borden's declaration as to the supreme authority of the Provinces within their own sphere, for that was a good old Liberal doctrine.

A division was then taken on the third reading, which carried on a straight party vote of 76 to 39.

### CANADA LIFE BILL.

The fight over the Canada Life Assurance Company's bill was then resumed, Mr. Henderson leading the attack. In a speech extending over two hours, he elaborated all his previous objections and went on his way to make a personal attack on Senator Cox, whom he referred to as a millionaire seeking to rob the widows and orphans.

Mr. Roy (Montmagny) doubted the wisdom of passing the bill until the policyholders had had an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Foster objected to the bill on the principle that it was ex-post facto legislation which sought to interfere with the contract between the company and the policyholders without the knowledge or consent of the latter.

Mr. Clarke (South Essex) in an able and convincing speech completely demolished the case set up by Mr. Henderson and his supporters. He pointed out that the directors of an insurance company were not bound to alienate profits at all, and if the bill were defeated, the probable effect would be the ruin of the company. He submitted that the evidence was overwhelming that the intention of Parliament and of the company in 1879, when the act sought to be corrected was passed, was to place the construction upon it which had been acted upon for the past thirty years. Those who applied for the legislation in 1879 included some of the most eminent and honorable men in Canada, and it was a grave reflection upon the honor of these men to suggest that they had misled Parliament and then acted contrary to what Parliament intended by calculating the interest on capital stock before distributing the profits. He read a letter from Mr. Ramsay, the former president of the company, clearly showing that the intention in 1879 was that the company had all along claimed to be, and dwell on the fact that although the course they were now seeking to have confirmed had been followed for thirty years, not a single policyholder had objected. Moreover, the representatives of the policyholders on the board had approved of that course. The object of the bill was simply to set at rest any doubts that might have been raised by Mr. Laidlaw, and there was absolutely no ground for the attacks which had been made on Senator Cox.

### GIVEN THIRD READING.

Mr. Lancaster and Mr. Turfitt followed for a half-hour apiece in repetition of their previous criticisms of the bill. Mr. Lancaster emphasized the sacredness of an act of Parliament once passed, and the wisdom of altering the letter of an agreement on the authority of which many hundreds of thousands of dollars had been invested. Mr. Turfitt dwelt on the cutting down of the profits of policyholders, and urged that the large salaries paid to the heads of the company were responsible for this.

Mr. Sharpe (N. Ontario) followed, using the argument that Parliament had no right to interfere in a legal action pending before the courts. He declined to give his opinion of Premier Whitney's analogous policy in respect to the Cobalt Lake legislation.

That ended the discussion, and at 6 o'clock the bill was given a third reading and sent on to the Senate.

The House then adjourned.

Four hundred and fifty Chinese arrived at Montreal on Saturday. The majority of them are to be taken to the West Indies to work on the sugar plantations.

## TIMES PATTERNS.



### SMART BLOUSE SUIT FOR THE BOY.

No. 6185.—Boy's Dress With Knickerbockers. Cut in sizes, 3, 4, 5, 6 years. The 4-year size will require 3 yards of 36-inch material. Galatee, linen, pique or serge may all be used in the making of this smart little suit. The full knickerbockers that accompany the dress are shaped by the usual outside and inside seams, the fullness at the knee being held in place by an elastic. The belt may be of the material or one of leather could be worn.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

## NO CAUSE FOR PANIC

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford Lectures Englishmen.

Liverpool, May 8.—Lord Charles Beresford, upon whom the Liverpool University to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws, took occasion to lecture his compatriots on the "deplorable physical defects that recently have developed in the race." Lord Charles referred especially to the naval scare that has dominated England of late, and declared that the nation had lost the old British habit of looking at things with calmness and dignity. If the Cabinet Committee now considering the question of the lack of naval readiness raised by himself found things unsatisfactory, as he had no doubt they would, there would be no necessity of panic and rearmament, but the nation would have to reassert the old British spirit, see where things were wrong and calmly put them right.

## POPE NOT WELL.

Anxiety at Rome Regarding Pontiff's Health.

Rome, May 9.—The health of the Pope is giving his entourage some anxiety, but this would not have been known by the outside world had he not held the late beatification, at which all the world could see that he was looking ill.

There is nothing the doctors can lay their hands upon—just a general and gradual weakness shown in his disinclination to exercise and a less keen interest in his work. It is hoped that this will pass with the extraordinary heat of spring, although indications point to a very hot summer, which would be exceedingly bad if his present condition holds.

## ADRIFT ON LAKE.

Young Barnardo Boy Picked Up by Indians.

Chatham, May 9.—Drifting in an open boat on Lake St. Clair, Ernie Hawkins, a 13-year-old Barnardo boy, was picked up by Indians fishing at Walpole Island. To Constable McLaren he confessed that on Tuesday night he ran away from the home of W. F. Dick at Wheatley, with whom he had been placed, stealing a watch and chain, walked to Stony Point and there stole the boat and set sail upon the lake. He had only a paddle, and knew nothing of managing the craft. When picked up he had had nothing to eat since Tuesday.

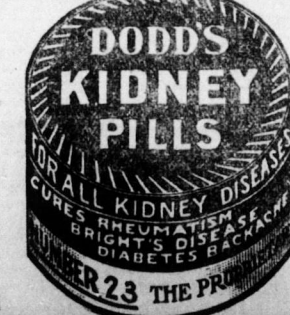
He was brought to Chatham this morning, where Mr. Dick arrived this afternoon in response to a telephone message from Constable McLaren, having driven 36 miles. He will take the boy back with him. Hawkins says he was well treated.

### LADY ABERDEEN'S VISIT.

Will Reach New York for Toronto on June 5th.

New York, May 9.—The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the International Council of Women, and the leader in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in Ireland, has written to friends in this city that she will cross the Atlantic early next month to reside at the International Council of Women at Toronto. She will reach New York on June 5, and will remain here two days, leaving for Boston on June 7. From Boston she will go to Canada.

The freight handlers' strike at Owen Sound is still in progress.



## THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Civil Servants Threaten the State's Very Existence.

Defy the President and Preach Anti-Militarism and Anarchy.

Government Determined to Maintain Its Authority Over Them.

Paris, May 9.—The lure of the most splendid day of the season drew all Paris to-day outdoors, there to forget all about strikes and revolutions. Only at the riding school near the Bastille, 2,000 postal employees are assembled to debate what action they should take in reply to the Government's dismissal of seven men who took part in the recent strike. Half the gathering consisted of young women, telephone operators and clerks, gay with parasols and hats covered with flowers, which seemed to wilt in the heat that came down through the glass roof. The reporters took off their coats. The scene was like a political meeting in America on a hot summer day, and afforded good opportunity to judge of the character of the men and women who are causing the Government such uneasiness. They seem extremely intelligent, amiable and reasonable.

They elected one of the dismissed postmen chairman and listened to a venerable orator ridicule M. Clemenceau's carrier pigeons. They shouted enthusiastic approval when a fervid speaker cried out that he didn't fear prison or the guillotine. They agreed when a rooster spoiled a speaker's peroration. They listened respectfully to a man introduced as English, but named MacCarthy, who said he brought greetings from the London telegraphers. Then they passed the motion to cheer fully home. The leader admitted that there would be no strike till Parliament, which meets on Tuesday, has a chance to hear the men's grievances. The general opinion to-day prevails that the strike will not be renewed till organization is further perfected.

### GOVERNMENT'S FIRMNESS HAS ITS EFFECT.

Paris, May 9.—Conditions are rather favorable to the Government in its controversy with the postal employees, and it is not likely that a strike will be declared for the present. The Government's firmness has made a deep impression on the rank and file, and the leaders of the strike movement may conclude to postpone the battle until they are better organized and prepared for what would prove to be a hard struggle.

### THE REPUBLIC IN PERIL.

New York, May 9.—A cable despatch to the Tribune from Paris says: The Government is resolved to stake its existence on its fight against the insurgent postal and telegraph employees and railway servants. Premier Clemenceau and his energetic Minister of Public Works, Louis Barthou, are now fully aware that the immense majority of the nation is supporting them in their struggle with the revolutionary employees. Even extreme radicals like Mascaraud deny that State servants have the right to strike. The Clemenceau Cabinet has taken extraordinary measures, and is fully prepared to crush the threatened revolutionary strikes.

The French Republic has never before been confronted with a more serious situation. Its own servants in the Postal and Railway Departments have been organizing themselves into groups and syndicates, fraternizing with the workmen of the Government, and even laboring with the proletariat under the dictatorship of "King" Pataud and his communist leaders, who shake their fists at President Fallieres and at all the representatives of civil and military authority. They preach anti-militarism and anarchy.

### DANGER OF ANOTHER COMMUNE.

Capital is alarmed, and during the last six weeks over a hundred million dollars of French funds has been invested abroad. The agitation of the rebellious civil servants has already done incalculable injury to the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. M. Clemenceau knows perfectly well that unless this revolt of Government employees is nipped in the bud, the parliamentary Republic in France must disappear and be replaced by the Commune of 1871. No foreigners would feel secure in a country without law and order, and France, while retaining her intellectual, artistic, scientific, and literary supremacy, politically and militarily, to the rank of a second-class nation.

### THOUSANDS OF CARRIER PIGEONS.

M. Barthou, the Minister of Public Works, is of the opinion that even if a strike is called a considerable proportion of the State employees will stick to their posts, and that with the aid of soldiers and the co-operation of the Chambers of Commerce, and the Hotekeepers' Association, who are organizing auxiliary forces, the public service will be maintained. One hundred and fifty thousand carrier pigeons, trained for service, have been placed at the disposal of the Government. The ships of the Mediterranean fleet received orders to-night to make preparations to take up their allotted stations at points on the coast, so that communication could be carried on by wireless.

The manifestoes of the Strike Committee, couched in the phraseology of the revolution, read as if they were martyrs to liberty. For instance, in announcing the refusal of seven postmen to appear before the Council of Discipline to-day on the ground that to comply would be an interference with their liberty these men are described as "going to the execution in charrettes," a term employed in the day of the terror to describe the carts which conveyed the victims of the revolutionary tribunal to the guillotine.

Many of the groups of railroad men in the provinces have voted sympathy with the postmen, and announced their support of the resolution of the railroad men's congress to go on strike if Parliament does not vote a pension bill.

Walter Emil Paul Henninger, a German, suicided at Vancouver by shooting after a quarrel with his betrothed on Friday night. The gold ring bought for the wedding was found near his dead body.

## GIPSY SMITH.

THE GREAT REVIVALIST HAS BIG OPENING IN TORONTO.

Magnetizes Every Listener by His Preaching—Ten Thousand People All Told Failed in Effort to Get Into Massey Hall Yesterday.

Toronto, May 10.—If you've ever heard Gipsy Smith talk, if you have ever heard Gipsy Smith lead the singing, if you've ever heard him pray, or if you've ever listened to his fiery remarks as he leans over the railing of his raised platform, you will cease to wonder why his revival meetings have been so successful. You won't wonder why he could lead a crowd of 25,000 people singing into the slums of the sixth largest city in the United States, and you will stop asking why the Toronto Ministerial Association asked him, as he says, "a poor gipsy from his tent," to help convert Toronto.

If a sceptic could have seen the crowds which stood outside Massey Hall last night, while the doors were shut on nearly 5,000 people inside, and heard the crowds in the overflowed meetings singing hymns, it would silence him at least. The Gipsy, himself, said that he never saw so many people get up and asked to be prayed for on the first day of his meetings. He was asked if he had anything to say of the meetings yesterday. "Only that I'm full of hope," the simple answer. "Look at that crowd."

Saturday night the Gipsy spoke to the workers, the choir and the ministers. "It was a great night," he said to them alone, but the public would stand for it. They clamored and were admitted. Gipsy Smith started by making the people sing "Where He Leads I'll Follow." He would point his finger at one of you of the audience, and they would sing; at another and they would sing; at another and they would respond. The speaker seemed to have a sort of magnetic power which his hearers could not resist. It was no wonder, one minister said, that he could lead 25,000 of the best people in Cleveland about the slums of that city.

"If you're praying for a revival," Gipsy Smith told them, "draw a chalk ring around yourself and pray. 'Lord begin in this ring.' You're responsible for yourself as well as for your brother. Find out if you've been a hindrance to God or a blessing to the world."

### A GOOD INVESTMENT.

"What will you get out of these meetings. That's what Peter asked Christ in the Scripture Dr. Taylor has just read. You're not worrying over that, are you? No, you're wondering what I get out of it. Where does Gipsy Smith get off? I'm taken care of by my Church Council in London, but what will you get out of these meetings? Christ's religion is profitable. Say, business men, if you invest your surplus, or your principal, even here you certainly will get dividends. First of all you'll get a clear conscience. You'll procure the assurance that you're a new man. You will get a bit of Heaven in your soul. I never knew a man to go back on his mother's religion. Do you remember how good your mother was? Don't you remember how she used to pray for you? Don't you think that was good enough for you? Spend an hour or two to help Jesus Christ to win a world as well as to make a couple of hundred dollars and you'll be repaid."

"A few weeks ago a lecturing bureau called me up and offered me something like \$20,000 for a three weeks' tour. I said 'No. There's not enough money in the world to buy me away from soul-saving.' (Applause.) How much brain and brawn work are you men putting in towards the moral uplift of this city? What are you doing towards saving souls? 'Turn your face toward your mother's God, men. I'd like to do something for the mothers. If you save a boy for his mother, you're doing a wonderful thing.' And then the tipsy asked for a prayer and there was hardly a dry eye in the house."

There was never such a crowd as attempted to gain admission into Massey Hall last night. The meeting began early because the house was packed by 7:15 o'clock.

Here are some of the things Gipsy Smith said at the night meetings. He said them at various times and in such a way as to either set the audience sobbing or laughing, or applauding frantically.

"Some people think Jesus Christ is just some sort of a fire escape. Do you suppose He converted you simply to take you to Heaven? If He had done that He would have taken you when you were converted, for some of you were much better then than you are now."

"Where will you be on the morning of the Resurrection? I'm talking to you who boast of your religious meetings, and you who are nominal members of churches. Do you know what 'nominal' means? It means unreal. Ask Webster. You who never led a drunkard to the light and you who never helped Jesus make a better man of this, what do you suppose the Lord will say? To His Apostles He said, 'How long will ye make Me suffer?' It's driving another nail into His hand every time you allow an opportunity to slip."

"If Jesus came to earth He would take a whip and drive the people out of some of our churches, just as He did years ago on another occasion. He would need to begin all over again in some places."

"Perhaps you don't enjoy my preaching. Never do you enjoy a surgical operation. 'I don't want you to go away saying, "Wasn't he sweet?" or "Didn't he speak nice?" I want you to go out feeling sore at heart and ashamed of yourselves.'"

"I don't believe in working up a revival. I believe in praying one down. Get that? Praying it down. Prayer's the thing."

"Let me see your week night prayer meetings, and I'll tell you the spiritual condition of your city. The prayer meeting on Wednesday or Thursday is the thermometer of the church. There's where you see the true light of Christianity."

Gipsy announced a noontime prayer meeting every day from 12:15 to 12:45 o'clock. In the afternoons there will be meetings at 2:30 o'clock, doors open at 2 o'clock.

"Hands up," said Gipsy Smith at one time. "Every body here who is really glad to be here put up his hand." Every hand went up. "Now down in your pockets and deep, too, for here come the collection plates."

Big signs are up in the hall bearing the legends: "Get Right With God," and "Be Ye Reconciled Unto God."

## GO FOR YOUR LETTERS

OFFICIAL LIST OF THOSE UNCLAIMED IN HAMILTON.

List of unclaimed letters lying in the Hamilton post office received previous to May 3rd, 1903:

Anderson, F., 61 Victoria avenue north.  
Arnes, W. J., Mount Hamilton.  
Atkinson, Miss L. O.

Battington, Mrs. Ezra.  
Bamford, T. H. L. (2).  
Bliss, Mrs. H.  
Bloomfield, George.  
Box, Arabella.  
Boyd, Julian P. F.  
Book, Miss Rose.  
Booth, W. A.  
Brady, F.  
Bradford, Wm. A., care Becka.  
Brierton, W. S., customs card.  
Bristol, J. M.  
Brown, George E.  
Brown, Mrs. or Miss M.  
Brunt, Mrs. Benj.  
Burrows, G., late of Toronto.

Cameron, A. E.  
Coke, L.  
Carscallen, John.  
Campbell, John, care Mrs. Nelson.  
Collins, Harold F., late of Walpole.  
Cotton, J. G.  
Copland, Wm.  
Covalt, Dr. C. H.  
Cooper, W. S.  
Cooper, Clara.

Daniels, William H., laborer.  
Detwiler, J. D.  
De Witt, Geo. Green, Mount Hamilton.

Decker, C. A.  
Deus, F.  
Dolan, Mrs. S.  
Doherty, Mrs. A.  
Doherty, Mrs. A.

Elmer, H. E., agent.

Fankstimmer, Mrs., 2.  
Farmer, C. F.  
Fletcher, Bertha, Mrs., late of Wells, N. Y.

Foster, Fred.  
Freeman, E. P.  
Fullerton, Miss.  
Fuller, Thos.

George, Edward.  
Gudhill, G. E., care Mrs. Pyle, 150 King Wm.

Gledhill, G. E., care of Mrs. Pyle, 150 King Wm. st.  
Gilmour, Mrs. Robt.  
Griffin, Thos. E.  
Griffin, D.

Harmony, Frank A.  
Hayden, Irwin.  
Harvey, Marie.

Haigh, John W.  
Hammond, W. A., late of Ottawa.  
Henderson, Mrs. Charlotte A.  
Heattie, Dr. Norman.  
Highfield, B. J., late of Brantford.  
Hilks, John.  
Holmes, Alex., Ottawa st.  
Hutson, F., 245 Bay st. n.  
Hunter, Alex.  
Hyde, Miss Katharine.

Ingleby, Arvilla.

Jones, Ira S.  
Jackson, Miss O.  
Jamieson, J., Spring st.  
Jerald, Robert.

Kedler, Mrs. Margaret.  
Kerr, Henry.

Lavery, F.  
Leith, W. M.  
Linney, James.  
Lynke, Mr., late of Port Stanley.

McDonald, Cap., late of Brantford.  
McDonald, John D.  
McGuire, Miss M., 24 Owen st. (reg.)  
McLean, D. J.  
McLaren, Mrs. Peter, Nevis Cottage.

McKay, L.  
McLeod, Mrs. John, Allan Line House.  
McKee, Mrs. A., 208 Charlton ave.

Malan, Harry E.  
Menzies, Miss E. L.  
Morris, Mrs. Lewis.  
Mum, J. W., or Mum.  
Mullen, S. R.

Nelson, Maggie.  
Newcombe, S.

O'Brien, J. F.

Perry, S. P.  
Porter, Dr. Geo. D., late of Niagara Falls, Ont.  
Pond, or Vond, H., 51 MacNab st. n.

Rague, Lewis.  
Reed, Miss Zella.  
Robson, Wm.

Saunders, H. O.  
Shoenhals, Wm.  
Shuttleworth, Alex.  
Stewart, Mrs. or Miss M.

Taylor, W.  
Teifer, W. R.  
Thomas, Mrs. Mary.

Todd, D. W.  
Toolin, Frank.  
Turner, Mrs. Sarah E.

Vallie, Wm., West Flamboro.  
Van Syckle, Miss Evelyn.

Watson, Mrs. John A.  
Walker, E.

Walker, Dr. I. R.  
Walker, Wm. M.  
Whitmore, Miss Violet May.  
Wixson, Mrs. R. P.

Miscellaneous:  
British Lion (2).

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East End Branch. West End Branch.

87, 89, 91, 93, 95 Ashley St.

PHONES Office 551  
Factory 1660

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has been proved to be the best, why should you not try it.

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Sole M<sup>r</sup>.r.

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